

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ESTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST. 1913.

Middlesbrough :

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—
1914.

The Urban District Council of Eston.

COUNCILLORS :

ANDERSON, WILLIAM	KAY, C. H.
(VICE-CHAIRMAN)	INGLEDEW, WM. HY.
BROWN, ROBERT	SCOTT, WM.
(CHAIRMAN)	DOWSON, GEO. E.
FINES, ARCHER	TURNER, JOHN
FOX, PATRICK	WILKINSON, HUGH
GLEN, DR. JOHN	WILSON, DAVID

CLERK :

THOMAS BELK, Solicitor, Middlesbrough.

SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR :

C. McDERMID, Eston, S.O.

MEDICAL OFFICER :

JOHN S. THOMSON, M.B., CH.B., Eston, S.O.

SANATORIUM :

JOHN S. THOMSON, M.B., CH.B., Eston, Medical Officer
Miss WRATTEN, Matron

COLLECTOR :

H. BLAND, Grangetown.



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ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my second Annual Report on the Health of the Eston District during the year 1913, with an account of the Sanitary work performed, and the measures that should be adopted for its improvement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of District in acres	..	..	..	2857·688
Estimated Population at Mid-Summer	..	..	..	12,220
Density of Population per acre	..	..	..	4·24
Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	2,680
Rateable Value of District according to				
Poor Rate	..	..	..	£89,632
Rateable Value for General District				
Rate Purposes	..	..	..	£83,164 16s. 0d.
Births Registered in the District	..	..	..	364
Birth Rate	..	..	..	29·78
Deaths Registered in the District	..	..	..	215
Death Rate	..	..	..	17·59
Deaths belonging to the District	..	..	..	216
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	17·67
Zymotic Deaths	..	..	..	13
Zymotic Death Rate	..	..	..	1·06
Infantile Mortality	..	..	..	34
Ratio of Infantile Deaths to Births per 1,000	..	..	..	93·4
Infectious Cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis)				82
Infectious Cases isolated at the Sanatorium	..			56

Physical Features, The general physical features of the district are on the whole conducive to health. Clay sub-soil, hilly country, with good watershed to the River Tees.

Pollution of Streams, None.

Water Supply. There is an excellent supply of River Water taken from the upper reaches of the River Tees and Balder. There were several wells in the district, and the water from these I had analysed. In view of the unsatisfactory state as revealed by the Analyst's Report (only one of the wells being free from pollution), the Council ordered the closing of the polluted wells, and this has been carried out except in two cases—(1) Where the house to which the well is attached is empty, and the ownership disputed, and in the other case negotiations are at present proceeding for the introduction of the proper water supply.

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage and drainage of the whole District is in a satisfactory condition. There are two main outfalls emptying into the Estuary of the River Tees. The ventilation of the sewers is by open topped manholes at the street surface level, as also by several tall ventilating shafts over the main sewers in different parts of the District, in addition to which one of the main sewers is connected with a tall factory chimney. The Council has decided to erect, and are erecting five additional ventilating shafts to replace the open manholes where thought necessary.

Excrement and House Refuse Disposal, The system in vogue in this District is chiefly the pan or pail system. There are about 120 W.C.'s, and 57 privy ashpits. The whole of the scavenging is done by the District Council at night time, the pans being emptied twice a week, and the ashpits every ten days. The pans are emptied into tumbler carts, the receptacles are cleaned out and dusted with Carbolic Dusting Powder, and each cart when filled is taken direct away to neighbouring farms, where the contents are sorted out and used for manurial purposes.

Several of the privy ashpits have been converted during the year, and contracts have been let for the replacing of the others, and the work is at present being carried out.

The Council have adopted Sections 39-42 of the 1907 Public Health Amendment Act, and intend proceeding with the work of dispensing with the pan-closets, and establishing the water carriage system throughout the District.

Schools. There are five County Schools in the District, and on the whole these are in a good sanitary condition, with sanitary conveniences and playgrounds. The ventilation of the Eston School is not so satisfactory as it might be, while the floors are badly worn. School closing did not need to be resorted to during the year.

Bye-Law Nuisances. There is, of course, a large number of nuisances continually occurring throughout the District, but these are chiefly of a minor character, which are remedied on verbal or written notice.

Systematic inspections have been made during the year by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, but no serious conditions were discovered inimical to public health.

The sanitary condition of the District is excellent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. During the year 364 births have been registered. Of these 182 were boys and 182 girls. This gives a birth rate of 29·78 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population, which falls slightly below the average Birth Rate for the last 10 years.

Deaths. 215 deaths were registered in the District, which gives a Death Rate of 17·59 per 1,000 per annum. The deaths belonging to the District numbered 216, giving the corrected death rate of 17·67 per 1,000 per annum. There were 22 deaths in Eston Hospital (15 non-residents).

The deaths from zymotic disease included 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 2 from whooping cough, 1 from diphtheria and 7 from diarrhoea and enteritis, *i.e.*, a total of 13 deaths, and giving a rate of 1·06.

Of the total number of Deaths 34 were in children under 1 year, and of these 8 died under the age of one week ; 2 under the age of 2 weeks, — under the age of 3 weeks, and 2 under the age of 4 weeks, making a total of 12 deaths under the age of one month.

The rate of Infantile Mortality is very low 93·4, and a big reduction on that of last year which was 114·5.

TABLE A.
SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE OF
ESTON, 1904 to 1913 inclusive :—

		BIRTHS	DEATHS
Rates per 1,000 of population for 1913 were		29·78	17·67
„	1912 „	32·30	15·56
„	1911 „	33·78	17·87
„	1910 „	28·02	16·21
„	1909 „	29·13	14·60
„	1908 „	29·78	12·81
„	1907 „	30·71	17·81
„	1906 „	31·53	18·14
„	1905 „	31·12	15·12
„	1904 „	31·44	16·31
Average death rate for 10 years		16·21	
Average Births for 10 years ..		30·75	

The causes of, and ages at death are set forth in Table III, on reference to which it will be apparent that Diseases of Respiratory Organs have levied a heavy toll on the lives of the inhabitants of this District during the year. Out of the total number of deaths 52 were due to bronchitis and pneumonia. Pneumonia claiming 43 of that number. In considering the apparently high death rate to Respiratory Diseases, we must bear in mind the fact that the nature of the work which gives employment to the majority of men in this District predisposes to chest complaints. In the mines inhalation of fine dust has a deleterious effect on the lungs, while at the steel works the exposure to sudden changes of temperature tends to lower the powers of resistance and renders the men liable to pneumonic infection.

Pneumonia must be looked upon as a specific febrile disease analogous to diphtheria, enteric fever, and other infectious fevers, and is a disease common to all ages, all climates, and all races. It attacks males more frequently than females, though it is more fatal in the latter.

It might be asked “ Can nothing be done to prevent this disease, which is one of the most fatal of acute diseases ? ”

By the adoption of somewhat Utopian measures, such as perfect sanitation, perfect cleanliness in the fullest sense of the word, destruction or disinfection of the sputum, and isolation of subjects of this malady, the disease might be controlled,

but prevention lies more with the individual, by the avoidance of all debilitating agencies, by proper attention to clothing, by abundant supply of fresh air, by proper cleanliness and hygiene of the teeth and mouth, and by temperance,—for alcoholism is one of the most potent predisposing factors.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,

82 cases were notified as against 219 last year. They include 52 cases of scarlet fever, 28 of diphtheria, and 2 of erysipelas.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1st. Careful systematic inspection of the district with a view to remedying any sanitary defects likely to give rise to infectious diseases.

2nd. Visitation of your Medical Officer and Inspector to every house in which infectious disease occurs.

3rd. Free Isolation in the Sanatorium.

4th. School notification of infectious diseases, and preventing of children from infectious houses attending school.

5th. Distribution of printed precautions against the spread of infectious diseases.

6th. Disinfection of all infected houses by an Officer of the Council under the supervision of your Inspector.

7th. Gratuitous supply of disinfectants in all cases requiring them.

8th. The Council pay for Swabs, etc., taken in doubtful case of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Consumption sent to the Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, London, by the Medical Practitioner.

9th. Diphtheria Antitoxin used at the Sanatorium.

10th. Diphtheria Antitoxin supplied to Doctors for poor persons when required in their practice.

Scarlet Fever. 52 cases were notified as against 188 last year. Of these 20 were in the Eston part of the District, 25 in Grangetown, and 7 in the South Bank part. 39 were isolated at the Sanatorium with no deaths. One death occurred amongst the home treated cases.

The cases occurred at no definite season of the year, and were not dependant upon any insanitary condition, nor associated with milk supply. Speaking generally they were of a mild type, and there is little doubt that the infection was kept alive by missed cases.

Measles. Was not prevalent ; 2 deaths were registered.

Enteric Fever. If, as is stated by some Public Health Authorities, the prevalence of enteric fever may be taken as an index of the Sanitary condition of a District, then in this District we might assume that our sanitary conditions were in a high state of perfection, as no case of this disease has been notified during the year, but, though this is admittedly an highly satisfactory state of affairs, we must not presume or take for granted that a total absence of the disease will prevail, but rather do what we can, by proceeding with Sanitary reforms, to keep away or limit as much as possible a disease which is now being slowly though surely conquered by the weapons which are supplied by modern Sanitary science.

In my previous Report I mentioned the association which existed between enteric fever and shell fish, and recommended the Council to give publicity to the matter by the issue of warning notices. This has been done.

(COPY OF NOTICE).

ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SHELL FISH.

DANGER. WARNING.

The Public are reminded of the great danger of eating Shell Fish **before being cleaned and cooked.**

Many cases of dangerous infectious disease have been traced to this cause, and those who gather mussels, cockles, and other shell fish are advised, in their own interests, to have them carefully **cleaned** before **eating.**

By Order,

THOMAS BELK,

CLERK.

AUGUST, 1913.

Diphtheria. 28 cases were reported (Eston 24, Grange-town 2, South Bank 2), as against 17 last year. 17 cases were isolated with one death, that being the only fatal case. About half of the cases occurred in the last three months of the year. In the series of cases which we had, no specific source of infection could be traced, but throughout the winter "sore throats" were very prevalent, and one is inclined to wonder if amongst those "sore throats" there were not some which harboured the germs of diphtheria, and though producing no very obvious discomfort to the already infected (for diphtheria in mild form may exist with no very obtrusive symptoms), affected adversely those who came in close contact, for personal communication, either direct or indirect, between the infected and the healthy is perhaps the commonest source of dissemination of this disease. Insanitary conditions may aggravate or predispose, but will not "per se" cause it.

In November I reported to the Council as follows:—
 "I have tried unsuccessfully to find a common source of the diphtheria cases, and I fear that the infection is in nearly all cases from a pre-existing one. None of the cases could be described as severe ones, so that it is very possible that there are some cases not seen by a Doctor and attending school, and so infecting others.

On visiting the Eston School, the Headmaster informed me that there was a large number of the children absent on account of "sore throats." Now many of these were doubtless treated by ordinary domestic remedies, and became apparently well. I say "apparently" advisedly for I firmly believe that some of the throats may have been diphtheritic.

A point I would like to bring before your notice is the promiscuous use of penholders amongst the school children. While in the Eston School I inspected the penholders which are made of soft wood, and in every case found the ends badly chewed. These pens are distributed in the class daily, but they are continually changing hands. Thus you see this practice becomes a potentiality for the spread of disease, though I admit that I could not find any association between the present cases and the use, or rather abuse, of the penholders in the Schools. Still you will grant that apart from its potential evils, the practice is a dirty and disgusting one, and one which should be stopped. It would be infinitely better if the same child received the same penholder each day, or if the penholders were made of some hard polished substance

such as bone, which could be dipped periodically into some disinfectant. It may be a point for the Educational Authorities to deal with, but I lay it before you as a point bearing upon Public Health.

The Eston Schools have been disinfected, and orders given to the Headmaster to exclude all children suffering from sore throats until examined by a Doctor.

WHOOPING COUGH

Was prevalent during the latter part of the year. There were two deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY,

This term indicates deaths in children under one year of age, and in this District the rate in proportion to the number of Births is 93·4 per 1,000; an exceedingly low rate, and a great reduction from last year's rate of 114·5 per 1,000. 50 per cent. was due to unavoidable cases, i.e., Congenital Debility and Premature Births. There were only two Deaths due to Enteritis. The nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year is shown in Table IV (q. v.).

In August I reported to the Council as follows :—

“I would direct your attention to a circular letter dated the 25th of July, 1913, received from the Local Government Board, recommending “*inter alia*” that the Council adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

“This measure, the adoption of which I recommended in the 1912 Annual Report, is directed towards the saving of infant life, and in Districts in which it has been adopted it has been favourably reported on.

“It is suggested in the letter that if the Council contemplate adopting the Act, that they should confer with the County Council with regard to a scheme for the adoption and administration of the Act.”

The matter was referred to the County Council, who stated that it did not intend taking any steps in the matter meantime.

VACCINATION.

The number of so-called Conscientious Objectors still increases. I think that it is a pity that there are certain people who cannot accept evidence and differentiate between small evils and great ones. To them a sore arm for a few days is as important as smallpox itself. Doubtless there are many who declare themselves "Objectors" because they have heard of cases where vaccination has been alleged to have done harm, because it may mean a few restless nights for them, and because they do not realize what Smallpox is. Must they wait until an experience of smallpox teaches them the lesson of the value of vaccination? Would that they could realize the cost of that experience! If only they did the name of Jenner would be breathed more reverently than it is to-day;.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1911, Pulmonary Tuberculosis became compulsorily notifiable, and on the 1st of February, 1913, the order was extended to include also cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. In your District during the year sixteen cases of Pulmonary and nine cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

These cases were visited and full particulars elicited as to history of onset, family history, etc. The house was also inspected, bedroom accommodation noted as also the number of inmates of the house, etc. In the cases of insured people sanatorium treatment was available and taken advantage of. In the case of the others home treatment had to be adopted, as at present in your District there is no provision made for the institutional treatment of Phthisis for uninsured persons. Printed leaflets were given in which instructions were clearly set forth as to the precautions to be observed. In cases of death the house was disinfected under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

There were twenty-five deaths registered due to all forms of Tuberculosis :—ten Pulmonary and fifteen Non-pulmonary.

COPY OF LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION OR TUBERCULOSIS,

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

Every year more than 40,000 people die from this disease in England and Wales. It affects all classes and nearly all ages, but it is not hereditary. It is entirely due to a germ, and it spreads by infection. The sputum or spit of consumptive persons contains these germs, and is the chief means by which the infection is spread. With proper care, no one need have it, not even the children of consumptive parents.

Consumption is contracted by taking into the body the germ or microbe of the disease, either in the dust of the air, or in food or drink (principally, in the case of young children—unboiled milk).

These germs are only derived from persons or animals already suffering from consumption in some form. They are found in vast numbers in the spit or expectoration coughed up by a consumptive person.

In a moist state this expectoration does not infect the air, but if allowed to dry and become dust, it is then breathed in by others, and becomes the chief means by which the disease is spread from person to person.

PRECAUTIONS.

The consumptive person must not spit about the house, nor on the floor of any cab, omnibus, railway carriage, or other conveyance.

Spitting about the streets, or any public buildings (churches, schools, theatres, railway stations, etc.) is a dangerous as well as a filthy habit, and is against the law.

The consumptive person must not spit anywhere except into a special vessel or cup kept for the purpose, and containing a little water.

When out of doors, a small wide-mouthed bottle with a well-fitting cork may be used ; or a pocket spittoon, which may be obtained from any chemist or from the Sanitary Inspector.

For wiping the mouth a rag or paper, which can afterwards be burnt, should be used instead of a handkerchief.

The collected expectoration must be carefully burnt on the back of the fire, at least once daily ; this is the simplest, quickest and safest way of destroying the germ.

When there is no fire, the expectoration must be washed into the drain or buried in the earth. The cup or spittoon must then be well washed with boiling water.

When not provided with a proper vessel, a consumptive person must not spit into a handkerchief, but into a piece of rag or paper, which must be burnt.

Consumptive persons must **not** swallow their expectoration, as, by doing so, the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected.

Cleanliness, fresh air, light and sunshine, are the most important preventatives of consumption. Overcrowding should be avoided. No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open as much as possible to ensure through and thorough ventilation. Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption. Dampness of dwelling and site are especially to be avoided.

See that your rooms day and night are thoroughly and continually ventilated. Observe this at work as well as at home. Fresh air is the great preventive and curative agent, therefore spend as much of your leisure as possible out of doors.

Rooms, passages, and staircases everywhere should be kept free from **dust**—the great carrier of all disease. Where there is dust there is danger. Do not chase dust about, or stir it up. Use damp dusters. Use plenty of tea leaves, or damp saw-dust, for sweeping up the floor. Afterwards boil the dusters, and burn the tea leaves and saw-dust.

Do not sleep in the same room as a consumptive patient if avoidable, and never sleep in the same bed. When a patient's house is vacated the Sanitary Authority should be asked to disinfect the room. They will also disinfect the patient's clothing when desired.

In the event of a death from consumption, the room occupied by the invalid should not be used again until it has been thoroughly disinfected and cleaned.

Milk from cows suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder contains the germs of the disease. These can be destroyed by boiling. **All Milk**, especially that used for children and invalids, **should be boiled**.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		No.	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate
1908	13,422	...	401	29·87	172	12·81	...	...	46	112	172	12·81
1909	13,422	...	391	29·13	196	14·60	...	...	61	156	196	14·6
1910	13,564	...	384	28·02	220	16·21	...	...	63	164	220	16·21
1911	12,026	...	406	33·78	216	17·87	6	11	69	169	221	17·88
1912	12,133	392	393	32·3	183	15·08	9	15	45	114·5	189	15·56
1913	12,220	364	364	29·78	215	17·59	15	16	34	93·4	216	17·67

Area of District in acres (inclusive of area covered by water)	...	2,857·688
Total population at all ages, at Census of 1911	...	12,026
Number of inhabited houses	..	2,545
Average number of persons per house	..	4·76

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY			TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At Ages—Years								Eston Pop. 4,130	Grangetown Pop. 6,250	South Bank Pop. 1,646	
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards					
At all Ages												
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- braneous Croup)	28	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	2	17
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	52	22	22	3	3	...	...	...	20	25	7	39
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Con- tinued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	...	1	3	10	2	...	...	2	11	3	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	9	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	2	...
Totals	107	34	44	8	14	3	1		50	43	14	56

Isolation Hospital situated midway between the Eston and Grangetown part of the District provided by the Eston Urban District Council.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up-wards		
All causes { Certified... Uncertified	215	34	22	10	12	8	36	52	41	23	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)...	10	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	6	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	9	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Meningitis ...	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Organic Heart Disease ...	14	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	6	...	
Bronchitis ...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	42	3	7	2	2	3	8	10	7	3	
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	7	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Accidents and Diseases of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pregnancy and Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	9	
Suicide ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Other Defined Diseases ...	53	2	3	...	4	2	6	14	22	7	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
All causes—Certified	215	34	22	10	12	8	36	52	41	23	

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
All causes	{ Certified ... Uncertified	8	2	...	2	12	6	7	5	4	34
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	2	...	1	9
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	2	...	2	12	6	7	5	4	34

Nett Births in the year, 364.

Nett Deaths in the year, 34.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, &c.

The houses of the working classes are on the whole good. They are usually kept in a clean state, and as the scavenging is undertaken by your Council, the surroundings of the houses are generally clean.

All new houses are built in accordance with the Council's Bye-laws, with 6in. of cement concrete over the whole area of the site built upon, lofty rooms, and at least 150 suppl. feet of open space in the yard area ; broad streets, and in many cases small gardens in front of houses. They are all built under the supervision of the District Surveyor.

There are no cellar dwellings.

The number of houses inspected in full detail during 1912 was 199. The defects found were chiefly in the old stone built houses in the Eston part of the District, the great bulk of the other houses of the District being of comparatively recent construction and being kept generally in a good state of repair.

Most of the older houses are the property of the owners of the Mines, and are occupied by their workmen. Forty-four of these are back-to-back houses. A report of the necessary alterations required to bring them into conformity with the Act was sent to the Secretary of the company, and the matter is now before the Directors, who, I am informed, are preparing a scheme to meet the requirements of the Council.

Alterations are at present in progress in converting eighteen back-to-back houses in respect of which closing orders were made.

During the last year or two private building enterprise has not been very manifest, and as the District is now apparently in a state of prosperity, the present housing accommodation is being heavily taxed.

There is also a want of houses with bedroom accommodation to meet the requirements of large families. (This, of course, applies to the working classes).

The number of inhabited houses is 2,680, as against 2,670 last year.

There have been nine cases of overcrowding during the year. Three cases were remedied, and one family removed out of the District, and the remaining five cases, which are mild have been allowed to stand over by the Council owing to the lack of available houses in the District.

There was one notice served for filthy condition of house, and this was put right.

Statement required by Article V of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of Dwelling Houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 :—

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	199
Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	62
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to making of closing orders	62
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority ..	18
Number of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ..	26
Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders were made fit for human habitation ...	8
General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling houses inspected :—Insufficient lighting and ventilation of bedrooms ; to lesser extent, dampness.	

THE SANATORIUM.

This Institution provides accommodation for twelve adults or for eighteen children.

During the year 58 cases were treated, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever (including two from South Bank Urban District)	41
Diphtheria	17
Total	58

One death occurred from Diphtheria, the case being hopeless from admission.

The heating apparatus still continues to be of good service, and is thoroughly satisfactory. Water closets have been substituted for earth closets, and now the addition of a steam

isinfector, which is a “sine quo non” to an infectious hospital, is worthy of your early consideration. The question of accommodation for the nurses should also be considered, as at present there is no separate administration block, and the staff are housed under the same roof as some of the infectious cases.

The work during the year has been carried out by Miss Wratten and her staff in a most conscientious and thorough manner.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

The Lodging House in Munby Street was inspected and everything was found very satisfactory. Every effort is made to keep the place clean, and the rooms are well ventilated. The urinal in the yard is well attended to, and the pan closets (five in number) are in a good and clean condition. The number of available beds is 90, but they are never fully occupied. The addition of a bathroom, which has been previously advised, is a matter which should be carried out. The privy middens are being converted into water cairrage.

FARMS.

ESTON GRANGE FARM, MESSRS. BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO. 69 cows kept. This farm is in a very satisfactory condition, and the risk of contamination of milk is reduced to a minimum by the use of artificial milkers. The byres are well lighted and ventilated. The water supply is good.

WRIGHTSON'S ESTON LOW FARM.—No milk is sent away or sold from this farm.

BACON'S, CHURCH LANE, ESTON.—6 cows. The lighting and ventilation of the byre is fairly good, but it is overcrowded and dilapidated. The condition of the dairy is satisfactory. A new byre is now being erected to provide more accommodation.

INGLEDEW'S, CHURCH LANE, ESTON.—7 cows. Byre accommodation good. Dairy is also satisfactory. Water is supplied from surface well and therefore somewhat liable to contamination. Negotiations are at present proceeding for introduction of proper water supply.

RICHARDSON'S, LODGE FARM, ESTON.—9 cows. Byres and dairy are kept in good condition. Every part clean, whitewashed twice a year.

RICHARDSON'S, JUBILEE ROAD.—5 cows. Satisfactory.

YEATES, JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—11 cows. The byres are only fairly satisfactory, but are well kept and clean. They try to do what is right, but the byres are certainly ancient, and something will have to be done to make them what byres should be. Dairy satisfactory.

BINGLEY, 95 CALIFORNIA.—2 cows. Dairy improving, but there is little accommodation in a cottage house to store milk, but the milk is taken round. Byre satisfactory.

ALLENBY, THOS., JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—1 cow. Good byre accommodation. Dairy quite satisfactory.

ARMSTRONG, WM., 17 JUBILEE ROAD, ESTON.—12 cows. Byres greatly improved, but they are old buildings and could be still improved. Water uspply from hill.

MILK SELLERS.

SPENCER, HERBERT, OLD ESTON.—1½ gallons daily. Kept in clean covered vessels.

EVISON, CHARLES, BOLCKOW STREET, ESTON.—18 gallons daily from Wilson, Lackenby ; most of the milk taken round. Milk in shop in covered vessels.

SANDERSON, 67 WILLIAM STREET, ESTON.—11 gallons from Hare, Spencer Beck Farm. Dairy in yard satisfactory. Milk taken round.

JOHNS, J. F., 19 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—16 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. The milk is stored in proper vessels which are kept thoroughly clean, and the shop is improved as a milk shop ; the milk is chiefly carried out to customers.

McTIGUE, M., 9 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—2 gallons daily supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Proper vessels and everything satisfactory for a small counter sale.

JONES, M., 3 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—1 gallon daily, supplied by Mr. Whould. Proper vessels. Satisfactory for a small sale.

WHOULD, HERBERT, 60 HOLDEN STREET, GRANGETOWN. 40 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Here we have a special dairy built on to the back kitchen, which is quite satisfactory, all walls, &c., painted, and this place, though small, is well lighted and ventilated.

ANGIERS, ROBERT, 130 BESSEMER STREET, GRANGETOWN. 21 gallons daily, supplied from Eston Grange Farm. Special dairy in yard well lighted and ventilated. Satisfactory.

BRITTAIN, W., 104 LAING STREET, GRANGETOWN.—41 gallons daily, supplied from Collins, Lackenby. Special dairy built on to back kitchen, which is well lighted and ventilated. Only 4 gallons sold from the house.

PORTER, E., 46 WHITWORTH ROAD, GRANGETOWN.—2 gallons daily, supplied by Mr. Whould. Proper vessels ; satisfactory.

BREAN, MARY, 60 VAUGHAN STREET, GRANGETOWN. 12 gallons daily, supplied by the Pure Milk Supply Society, Northallerton.

FLEMING, MRS., CROSSBECK, NORMANBY.—7 Cows. Here the dairy is very satisfactory and well kept. The byres, &c., are in the South Bank township.

TAYLOR, MRS., LODGING HOUSE, MUNBY STREET, SOUTH BANK.— $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon daily, from Mr. Fenwick, South Bank. This is a small shop with groceries, &c., and not very satisfactory. The milk is sold principally to habitues of the lodging house.

HUGHES, J., GROCER, MIDDLESBROUGH ROAD, SOUTH BANK.— $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon daily. from Mr. Wilson, Lackenby. Vessels and everything satisfactory for a small sale.

PORTER, MR., 28 MIDDLESBROUGH ROAD, SOUTH BANK. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons daily, from Mr. Wilson, Lackenby. Vessels, &c., satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

All licensed slaughter houses have been inspected, and are kept in fairly good condition. One of the slaughter houses was found in a somewhat dirty condition, but the owner was cautioned, and on subsequent visits all was found satisfactory.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The number of Workshops on the Register is 47. Their condition is as a rule very satisfactory.

It was not found necessary to serve any notices for nuisances under the Public Health Act, and there were no notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There are no underground Bakehouses in the District.

The table proscribed by the Home Secretary is here subjoined :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	2	} Nil	Nil
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop do.)	2		
WORKPLACES	2		
	6		

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, &c. (Continued).

III.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	Inspections of Outworkers' premises
Nil.	Nil.

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Joiners and Undertakers	4
Boots	9
Dress and Millinery	14
Tailors	1
Cartwrights and General Smiths	4
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	5
Bakers	5
Umbrella Repairers	2
Bicycle Repairers	1
Concrete Makers	1
Picture Framers	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER ...	47

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS	Number
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	} Nil
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	}
In use at the end of the year	

SUMMARY 1912-1913.

	1912	1913
Death-rate	15·56	17·67
Birth-rate	32·3	29·78
Zymotic Death-rate	1·23	1·06
Infantile Mortality	114·5	93·4
Infectious Diseases Notified (excluding Tuberculosis	219	82
Scarlet Fever	188	52
Diphtheria	17	28
Enteric Fever	6	—
Continued Fever	1	—
Erysipelas	6	2
Smallpox	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	16

During the past year I have made systematic inspections of my District.

The Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector is here appended.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. THOMSON, M.B.

ESTON, FEBRUARY, 1914.

January, 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully lay before you my Fifteenth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices requiring the abatement of the following nuisances have been served during the year :—

Defective Sanitary Pans	..	..	..	508
Choked Yard Drains	..	..	..	34
Missing Panhole Doors	..	..	..	5
Defective Yard Paving	..	..	..	1
Gate Pillars overhanging footpath to the danger of the Public	..	..	..	2
Missing Street Grate on Private Street	..			1
Panhole Receptacles too large for accommoda- tion of Pan	..	..	..	2
Dirty Condition of House and Bedding	..			1
Damp Walls of House	..	..	..	1
Delapidated Walls of Pantry	..	..	..	1
Overcrowding	..	..	..	9
TOTAL				565

This total is 167 in excess of last year. Several small defects and nuisances have been remedied with verbal notices only.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the past year 47 Workshops and Workplaces were visited and inspected, a list of which I give below :—

REGISTER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**FACTORIES.****ESTON—**

Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd. . .	Ironstone Mines
Mr. J. H. Calvert, Picture Hall, Eston . .	Electricity.

GRANGETOWN.

Messrs. B. V. & Co., Ltd., Cleveland Ironworks	Rail & Plate Mills, &c.
Messrs. B. V. & Co., Ltd., Cleveland Ironworks	Steel Foundry.
Mr. C. E. Morris, Bolckow Road . .	Joiner and Undertaker.
Mr. Herbert Dunn, 32 Whitworth Road	Sausage.
Mr. C. Carr, 42 Whitworth Road . .	Sausage.
Messrs. Cleveland & Durham Electric Power Co.	Electricity.
Paragon Picture Co.	Electricity.

SOUTH BANK.

Messrs. B.V. & Co., Cleveland Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
Do. Clay Lane Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
Do. Clay Lane Ironworks	Slag Breaking.
Do. South Bank Ironworks	Blast Furnaces.
Do. South Bank Ironworks	Concrete Works.
Messrs. Slag Reduction Co., Ltd. . .	Iron Recovery, Slag Heap.
Messrs. Cleveland Chemical Works, Ltd.	Basic Slag.
Messrs. Eston Sheet & Galvanizing Co.,	Steel Sheet Mills Galvanizing Works
Messrs. Hanson, Brown & Co., Ltd. . .	Scrap Iron Breakers.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

ESTON.

Mr. T. Standley, Woodgarth, Old Eston	Joiner and Undertaker.
Messrs. Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street	Boots.
Messrs. Osborne & Co., High Street ..	Tailor.
Mr. Chas. Snowden, High Street ..	General Smith & Cartwright.
Mr. T. Carter, Hewley House	Plumber and Tinsmith
Mr. W. H. Ingledew, Church Lane ..	Joiner and Undertaker.
Messrs. Lister & Baker, Albert Road ..	Joiner & Builder.
Miss Bacon, Albert Road	Dress.
Mr. J. Holmes, Jubilee Road	Cartwright.
Mr. J. Trewren, Jubilee Road	Baker.
Mr. G. Grayson, Gladstone Street ..	Umbrellas.
Mr. W. J. Hornby, 31 Gladstone Street	Boots.
Mrs. Oke, West Street	Dress.
Mr. J. Keat, William Street, ...	Tinsmith.
Miss E. Lovern, 41 Guisbrough Street ..	Dress.
Mrs. B. Fowler, 116 East Row	Dress.
Miss Speechley, 6 California	Dress.
Mr. R. H. Tombling, Back William St.	Boots.

GRANGETOWN.

Mr. Fred Carter, Whitworth Road ..	Plumber.
Messrs. J. Robinson & Sons, Whitworth Road	Boots.
Mr. Hugh Wilkinson, 45 Whitworth Rd.	Dress.
Mr. J. S. Brown, Whitworth Road ..	Millinery.
Mr. E. Porter, 46 Whitworth Road ..	Baker.
Mr. W. Crisp, 33 Whitworth Road ..	Baker.
Mr. J. Johns, 17 Whitworth Road ..	Baker.
Mr. J. Farrer, 47 Vickers Street ..	Boots.
Mr. G. Wilkin, Whitworth Road ..	Plumber.
Mr. S. Mason, 40 Alexandra Road ..	Picture Framer.
Mr. S. Wilcox, bd. 73 Granville Road ..	Bicycle Repairs.
Miss E. Clift, Rosebery Terrace ..	Dress.
Mr. J. Traynor, 43 Stapylton Street ..	Boots.
Mrs. Conner, 108 Stapylton Street ..	Dress.

GRANGETOWN.

Miss Gainford, 113 Stapylton Street	..	Dress.
Mr. W. Smith, Bessemer House	..	Concrete.
Miss A. McCue, 32 Victoria Road	..	Dress.
Miss E. Skilbeck, 17 Victoria Road	..	Dress..
Mr. King, 28 Whitworth Road	..	Baker.

SOUTH BANK.

Mr. J. J. Williams, 10 Middlesbrough Rd.	Boots.
Messrs. Baker Bros., 2 Middlesbrough Rd.	Plumbers.
Miss Hughes, Middlesbrough Road	.. Dress.
Mr. H. A. Hancock, Middlesbrough Road	Boots.
Middlesbrough Co-operative Society, Ltd.	
Normanby Road	.. Boots.
Miss Holliwell, 102 Normanby Road	.. Dress.
Mr. G. Verrill, Normanby Road	.. Coach Builder.
Mr. G. Robinson, Normanby Road	.. General Smith.
Mr. C. G. Bennett, Normanby Road	.. Undertaker.
Mr. J. Emmerson, 1A Middlesbrough Rd.	Umbrellas.

INSPECTIONS.

The Slaughter Houses, Common Lodging House, Cow Sheds, Dairies and Milk Shops have all been visited and inspected during the year. All were found to be satisfactory, with the exception of Mr. E. Bacon's Cow Byre in Church Lane, where I found the byre delapidated and too small for the accommodation of the cows. I served notice on the owners, who have recently commenced to build a new byre.

On the occasion of our last visit to the Lodging House, South Bank, the Medical Officer and myself found all satisfactory.

The Privy Middens at the Lodging House are being converted into water carriage consequent upon the Council having served notice on the owners under Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION.

The Infectious Diseases notified during the year were 82, as against 219 notified the previous year, this being a decrease of 137. There were no cases of Enteric Fever, which you will

agree is highly satisfactory. The various Infectious diseases notified were :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	52
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	27
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2
Membraneous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL						82

Owing to a slight epidemic of Diphtheria at Eston, the Eston Schools were thoroughly disinfected.

The usual disinfectant's, lime and lime-brushes have been supplied free of charge to all applicants for same.

SANATORIUM.

Fifty-eight patients were admitted to the Sanatorium during the year, viz. :—Forty-one Scarlet Fever and seventeen Diphtheria cases. Two of the Scarlet Fever patients were admitted from the South Bank Urban District at the usual charge.

Several renewals, including two new hearthrugs and new linoleum for St. Mary's Ward have been made, and nine bed mattresses have been re-covered.

The Porter has been supplied with new ambulance coat.

In May last, Margaret Hastings, laundress at the Sanatorium, was taken ill with Scarlet Fever.

The fire appliances at the Sanatorium have been tested during the year by the Grangetown Fire Brigade and found in order.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The Brigades received four calls to fires during the year, all of them occurring within the Council's District, viz. :—

No. 12 William Street, Eston.

House over Mr. W. Bell's shop, Whitworth Road,
Grangetown.

Eston Grange Farm (Stack Fire).

Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co.'s Works.

The fire at Eston Grange Farm resulted in the demolition of three straw stacks, but the other fires were not of a serious nature.

Three stand-pipes have been overhauled, and instructions have been given for the supply of a three-way breeches pipe for the Grangetown Fire Brigade.

The fire engine boiler has been inspected at intervals during the year by the Insurance Company's Inspector, whose report each time showed that everything was in satisfactory working order.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the District has been carried out most satisfactorily during the year entirely by the Council's carts and workmen, no serious complaints having been received.

Rather different arrangements have been made with regard to the disposal of the nightsoil in the District.

The supply of nightsoil from the north portion of the District is divided between Mr. Collins, of Lackenby, and Eston Grange Farm ; and the supply at the south portion of the District is taken to any farmers or small holders in this part of the District who require it, each farmer taking in turn one month's supply. There is the greatest difficulty in meeting the demand. All allotment holders are supplied on making application.

It has been found necessary to purchase a new tumbler cart.

The Council also found it advisable to employ a permanent man to take charge of the whole of the Council's horses. This arrangement has been very satisfactory.

One new set of harness has been purchased.

SEWERAGE.

All the sewers in the District are in good working order.

It has been decided to fix five ventilating columns in the District in the following positions :—

- 1 near Jacksons' Terrace, Eston.
- 1 South end of California.
- 1 near Edwards Street, Eston.
- 1 South end of Miles Street, South Bank.
- 1 South end of Munby Street, South Bank.

The whole of the sewers are periodically flushed and the manholes cleaned out when necessary.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year several Public Improvement Works have been carried out, the chief of which are as follows :—

1. Relaying footpath in Middlesbrough Road from Munby Street to Clay Lane Railway Bridge, South Bank.
2. Tar Spraying side streets west of Whitworth Road, Grangetown.
3. Tar Spraying Whitworth Road, Grangetown.
4. Widening and flagging footpath on the north side of Cheetham Street (West), Grangetown.
5. Widening and flagging footpath on the north side of Cheetham Street (East), Grangetown.

Repairs to flagging, back street paving, and water-logged holes have been well attended to where required.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Argyle Road from Bolckow Road to the back street behind the south side of Burnsville Road, Grangetown.

PLANS APPROVED.

1. Additions and Alterations, No. 17 Hewley Street, Eston. Mr. A. Baker.
2. New Offices and Dining Rooms, Cleveland Steelworks. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd.
3. Alterations, House, Jackson Terrace, Eston. Mrs. Lishman.
4. Overground Telegraph Line, Hewley Street, Eston: G.P.O.
5. New Shop Front, corner of High and Gladstone Streets, Eston. Mr. J. Norman.
6. Public Urinal, Normanby Road, South Bank. South Bank Urban District Council.
7. Cow Byre, Mr. Bacon's farm, Church Lane, Eston. Mr. W. Ingledew.
8. Six Houses, Burnsville Road, Grangetown. Mr. A. Wilkinson.
9. Alterations to Warehouse, corner of Whitworth Road and Holden Street, Grangetown. Messrs. A. Hinton & Sons.
10. Alterations to Houses, Jackson Terrace, Eston. Mrs. Lishman.
11. Alterations to Picture Hall, Eston. Mr. J. Calvert.

